

The close of the year saw the native revolt once more all but extinguished. Naples alone held out; desperately beset as it was by famine and Roger's garrisons, only the presence of Rainulf, who had assumed command, and the determination of his garrison of three hundred knights, encouraged the city to hold out. Robert of Capua and Rainulf's brother Richard were meanwhile at Lothar's court, begging him with tears to march to the relief.

The news of the Emperor's coming now began to agitate friend and foe. The sword had long been out of the scabbard, but internal troubles hindered Lothar's intention. At last the ponderous imperial army was got to its feet. On the 15th August, 1136, there assembled at Wiirzburg for the march south a feudal levy large enough to dispose both of Roger and Anacletus, and an assembly of bishops and abbots, who represented the German Church, unanimous for Innocent. The rivals, Duke Henry of Bavaria and Conrad of Swabia, and fourteen of the first princes of the Empire, the three Metropolitans, and thirteen bishops and abbots of the German Church, with their feudal troops, undertook the Rome-journey

with Lothar.

Bernard and Innocent prepared the way for the great expedition. The Abbot of Clairvaux was despatched to Milan to procure the deposition of the archbishop; received with joy and credited with numerous miracles, he had no difficulty in